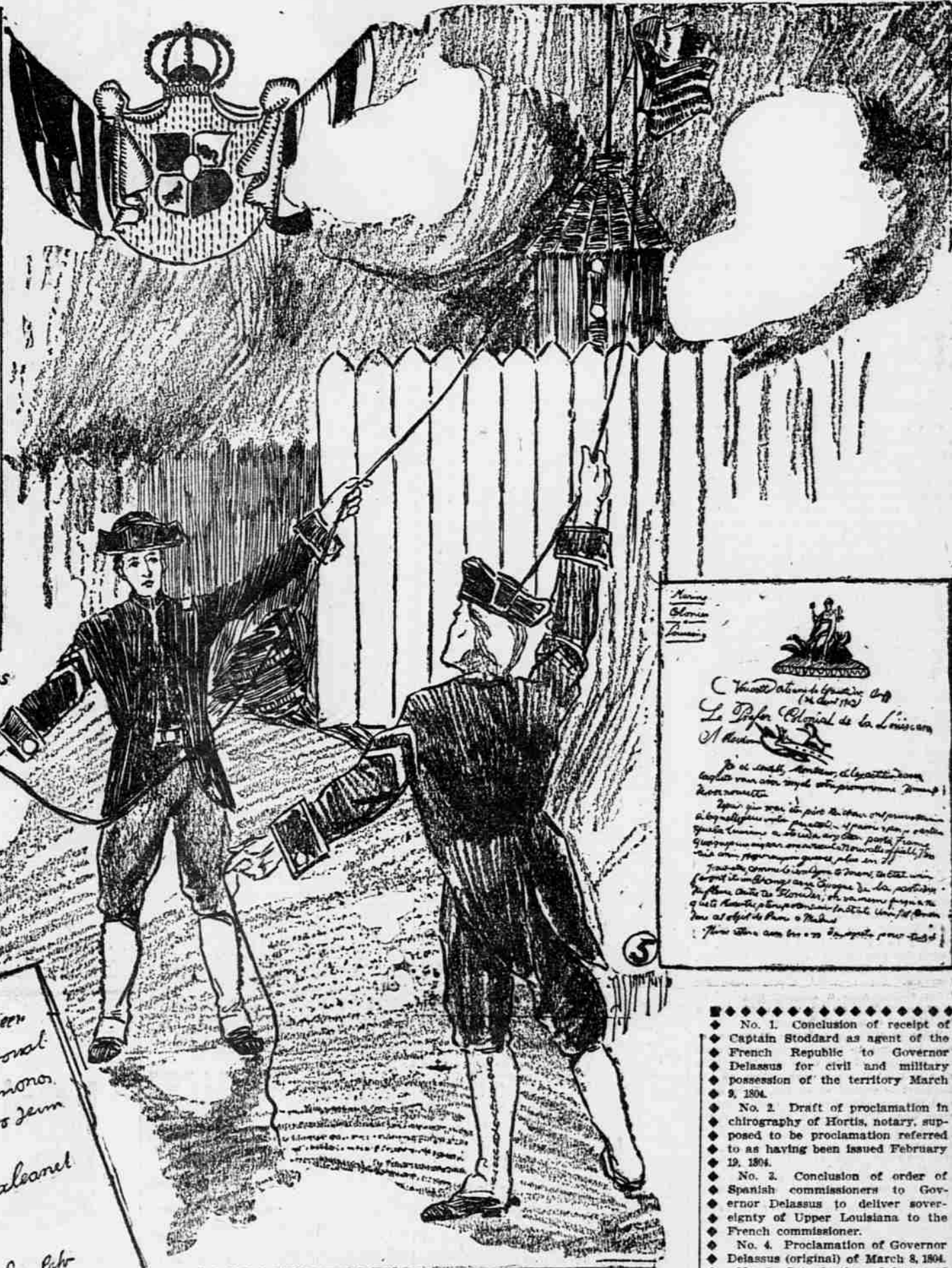


BY PIERRE CHOUTEAU.



Mrs. William Lewis  
 Capt. of U.S. Regt. Buff.  
 and a number of other names  
 Frederickson  
 Ch. Ralston  
 James Howard  
 E. L. Howard

Encargamos a S<sup>ta</sup> J<sup>ta</sup> particular en comen  
o a la principal de estos papeles, y a la principal  
de la misma y que se valga de la misma  
que proporcione el local del Dominio de  
mando  
Dioque a la m<sup>ta</sup> J<sup>ta</sup> Nueva Orleans  
13 de Diciembre de 1803  
El Marqués de la

Après au Pache

Nous Avez Mon le Libbre que demand  
Naples Present aony heurt ommie nous  
L'ont en remettez cette heurt Soupare  
au Capitaine Amos Holand, Agent et  
Gouverneur de la Republique Francaise  
selonque vous Kavone amonce par votre  
Libbre et on en attende Jug de vous de me  
P. Bay des Jillevois 5 Mars, 1806  
Après de what relief Par ordue  
affez par my l'aveant de  
leur le l'aveant

- ◆ No. 1. Conclusion of receipt of Captain Stoddard as agent of the French Republic to Governor Delassus for civil and military possession of the territory March 3, 1804.
- ◆ No. 2. Draft of proclamation in chirography of Hortin, notary, supposed to be proclamation referred to as having been issued February 12, 1804.
- ◆ No. 3. Conclusion of order of Spanish commissioners to Governor Delassus to deliver sovereignty of Upper Louisiana to the commissioners.
- ◆ No. 4. Proclamation of Governor Delassus (original) of March 8, 1804.
- ◆ No. 5. Introduction of letter of Laussat to Pierre Chouteau (original), August 24, 1803.

ing for the whole receipt, in order that there always may be evidence of what has been delivered upon our part to the French Republic and cause the same to appear on the general inventory.

We particularly enjoin upon your Excellency the punctual execution of the foregoing, for which you are authorized to avail yourself of all the means that may be found in the district under your charge."

THE MARQUIS DE CASO CALVO.  
MANUEL DE SALCEDO.  
To Don Carlos De Lassus, Comte de Illimot.

**WOMEN ARE UP IN ARMS.**

**Bill Pending in Congress to Tax  
Jewels in the District.**

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Washington, March 5.—Consternation is rapidly spreading among the wealthy women of Washington because of a bill in Congress which will prevent them from dodging taxes on costly jewels on the ground that they are heirlooms. This bill was proposed by the District Commissioner and is expected to be passed. It is expected that the bill will be passed by the District Commission and will be passed by the District Commission and will be passed by the District Commission.

It has just been discovered, by some interested women, that it includes a pro-

There is hardly a social function nowadays where the bill and its author, Representative Cowherd of Missouri, are not discussed with great anxiety and some bitterness by the women possessing jewels.

Mrs. L. Z. Leiter is said to own the finest collection of jewels at the capital. Her rubies alone are worth a king's ransom.

## RECORDS DEED 82 YEARS OLD.

### Owner of Maine Property Closes a Legal Gap.

**REPUBLIC SPECIAL.**  
Portland, Me., March 5.—A real estate deed eighty-two years old, which had never been recorded, has been filed. It related to the conveyance of a large tract of land in Windham, sold to James Yettison of New Gloucester to Cyrus Wilson of Cumberland, February 23, 1822, for \$100.

The land having passed from father to son and there having been no occasion for looking up the deed, it was not until a fact that the instrument had not been recorded was not known by its present owners until a few days ago, when he hastened to comply with that important formality.

All the persons named in the deed, including the grantor, grantee, four witnesses and the Justice of the Peace before whom the oath was taken, having long since died.

The Universal Exposition to be held in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of the treaty of Paris and the delivery of the Louisiana Territory to the United States has awakened much interest in the events of 160 years ago.

Archives have been examined. Forgotten trunks and boxes have been searched for documents and maps that might clear disputed points.

The separate transfer of upper and lower Louisiana has caused much confusion. The imposing ceremonies enacted at New Orleans, December 20, 1803, have led many to believe that the sovereignty over the entire Louisiana Territory was then ceded to the United States.

The tradition that the final sovereignty was not delivered until March 10, 1804, at the post of St. Louis was all but forgotten. The treaty of Can ildefonso brought hope to the colonists of once more passing to the sovereignty of their mother country; as that promise was never carried into execution, this hope gave place to doubt. It was only on receipt of a remioifficial letter written by Laussat that the news of the treaty of Paris became known—even then the colonists knew not the fate before them, as Laussat says in this letter: "It is probable that the United States will exchange with Spain the right of the river for Florida." It was not until February, 1804, that our citizens were officially notified by the Spanish authorities that the territory would be retroceded to France. On March 5 of the same year an official bulletin was issued, fixing the next day for the transfer of Upper Louisiana to France. Speculation ran high as to ordinary occupations of the inhabitants were suspended.

**OPINION WAS DIVIDED.**

In groups they tried to solve the future destinies of Louisiana. Opinion was divided—some contending, and not without reason, that the American Government having once secured the free navigation of the Mississippi River and a port of call, would exchange the territory with Spain for Florida.

Others believed the United States intended colonizing Louisiana, as it had Illinois. All conceded that the French Republic was sincere, and would carry out the terms of the treaty of Paris.

Between a few of opinion among the able colonists of Upper Louisiana was in favor of Americanizing the colony, and general opinion became reconciled to the approaching events.

On the morning of March 9 Captain Amos Stoddard, acting as French Commissioner, was met by an escort of United States troops, under the command of Captain Meriwether Lewis, whose name has been immortalized with that of Clark, reached St. Louis from Cahokia, and at once proceeded to the Colonial headquarters.

After conferring with Governor Delassus and other officials it was determined that the retrocession of Upper Louisiana to France should be enacted at high noon. The ceremonies were brief. The orders of the Spanish Commissioners were read, a royal salute was fired and the proud banner of Spain, which had protected and given a mild and just administration to Upper Louisiana for nearly a century, gave place to the flag of the French Republic. For twenty-four hours St. Louis was once more France. Upon receiving the Province, Commissioner Stoddard appointed a guard of honor from among the inhabitants to act with the American troops he had brought with him, and to assist in the transfer of the French Republic, awaiting the transfer of the territory to the United States.

At sunset the troops, guard and inhabitants assembled at the fort to witness the lowering of the tricolor.

**FLAG AGAIN RAISED.**

In deference to the great nation that had come to the rescue of the French

hour of peril. Stoddard ordered the flag again raised. Under the guard of honor it proclaimed French sovereignty during the night of March 9. At noon on March 10, Commissioner Stoddard, representing the French Republic, transferred to Captain Stoddard, agent of the United States, Upper Louisiana, fulfilling the transfer stipulations of the treaty of Paris, and closing the ceremonies inaugurated in New Orleans.

The ceremonies of March 10 were more impressive than those of the 8th. As the banners of the United States and France met midway on the staff, they hesitated—two national salutes were fired, and Louisiana became American forever.

Captain Stoddard's address on this occasion to the new citizens of the United States is historic. His predictions of the benefit of free government and the future of the Union and Louisiana are remarkable in their accuracy.

At the close of the address the citizens swore allegiance to the Union.

In response to unravel the tradition of "three-flag day" the Missouri Historical Society has collected sufficient evidence to make it conclusive that March 10, 1804, was the last day of foreign sovereignty in Louisiana, and the first on which the United States were in possession.

The following documents are in the collection of the Missouri Historical Society: Photographic copy treaty of Paris, April 30, 1803.

Letter of Laussat to Chouteau (original), August 24, 1800.

Draft of proclamation in chirography of Horion, supposed to be proclamation referred to as having been issued February 19, 1804.

Proclamation of Governor Delassus (original), March 8, 1804.

Facsimile letter Lausat to Delassus, January 12, 1804.

dering retrocession of territory to French Republic (original), December 31, 1803.

Commission of Stoddard as agent of France to receive territory from Spain (original), January 12, 1804.

Receipt of Stoddard to Delassus for full possession and sovereignty for the French Republic (original), March 9, 1804.

Military orders Delassus to Spanish troops (original), March 8, 1804.

Commission and letter of instructions from Governor Claiborne to Stoddard (original), January 24, 1804.

Commission of Chouteau from Laussat (original), January 12, 1804.

Draft of address by Delassus in French, known by handwriting and reply on same sheet by Stoddard in chirography of Stoddard, March 9, 1804.

Proclamation of Stoddard to the inhabitants of Upper Louisiana (original), March 10, 1804.

Draft of address by Stoddard to the inhabitants, March 10, 1804 (original).

Copies of letters in chirography of Stoddard.

Letter and instructions from H. Dearborn, Secretary of War, to Stoddard, November 7, 1803.

Letter Stoddard to Claiborne and Wilkinson, informing them he has possession of territory, March 10, 1804.

Sketch of Dearborn, Secretary of War, March 10, 1804.

The proclamation of February 19 was as follows:

INHABITANTS OF UPPER LOUISIANA,

BY THE ORDER OF THIS KING.

I am about to deliver up this Post and its dependencies.

The flag under which you have been protected for nearly thirty-six years is to be withdrawn. From this moment you are released from the oath of fidelity you took to support it.

The fidelity and courage with which you have borne arms will never be forgotten, and in my character of representative I entertain the most sincere wish for your prosper-

The reading of the "Public Notice" was PUBLIC NOTICE.

We notify the public that to-morrow, the ninth of the present month, between the hours of 11 and 12, we will deliver Upper Louisiana to the King of Spain and Stoddard, American Commissioner of the French Republic, in accordance with our public announcement dated thirteenth of February last.

At St. Louis, of the Illinois, March 24th, 1804.

By order  
(Signed)

CHARLES DEHAULT DELASSUS.

Published by the Public Notary before us.  
(Signed) J. H. HORTIS.

The order of the Spanish Commission to Delassus to deliver the Louisiana Territory to France was as follows:

In consequence of a letter sent from New Orleans to the King of Spain, on the 12th of January by the Marquis de Casa Calvo and Don Juan Manuel de Calceño, Brigadier General of the royal armies and commissaries for his Catholic Majesty, for the transfer of the Province of Louisiana to the French Republic, addressed to Don Charles D. Lamuse, Colonel in the same armies, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana and Commissioner appointed by said King of Spain and Casa Calvo, and by letter of transfer, according to the contents of said letter requiring him to give full and entire possession of said dependencies, to wit: Pedro Clemente, Prefect of the Province of Louisiana, to take possession of the said colony and Province of Louisiana, or any other persons which may have been named to that effect, according to the treaty of cession, and as by letters sent from New Orleans, on the 12th of January of the current year, the said Commission of the French Republic appoints, constitutes and nominates as sole agent and commissary in behalf of the said King of Spain, Captain of artillery of the United States of America, for the purpose of demanding and receiving the said Upper Louisiana, comprehending the said dependencies, and its dependencies in virtue of the respective powers explained above:

"Now be it known that I, the above Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, in quality of Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, as the requirements duly made to me by the said Amos Stoddard, agent and commissary of the French Republic, and government of Upper Louisiana, with the military posts, quarters and fortifications thereto belonging; and I, Amos Stoddard, commissary as such, do acknowledge to have received the said Province of Louisiana, mentioned, of which I acknowledge myself satisfied as possessed on this day. In testimony whereof the Lieutenant Governor and myself have signed the present public notice, and signed our arms, being attested with the witnesses signed below, of which proceedings copies have to be made out, to wit, three in the Spanish and three in the English language. Given for the town of St. Louis, of Illinois, 24th March, 1804.

AMOS STODDARD,  
CARLOS DEHAULT DELASSUS.

In presence of: Antonio de Arce, Captain of the First United States Regiment in garrison; Antoliz Souldar, Surveyor General; Charles Gratry.

Here is Stoddard's receipt to Governor Delassus for possession of Upper Louisiana and

The King, our Sovereign, having determined to retrocede this Province of Louisiana to the French Republic, according to the announcement in the royal order issued at Barcelona, of the 12th of January, 1803, and in conformity having also commissioned us to carry the same into effect, by his subsequent royal order dated at Madrid, the 18th of January, 1803, we have put in execution the said order of the Sovereign, by delivering up the government of the place, and the command of the Province to the Colonial Prefect, Pedro Clemente Lamuseau, Commissioner of the French Republic, on the 12th of January of the current year, and you are hereby requested to deliver up the agent or officer of the said Prefect who may be authorized by him to receive from you the command and its dependencies, in conformity now under the orders of your Excellency, as soon as he shall present himself before you under the formalities of an inventory and valuation of the said dependencies, and to sign upon oath to act with due impartiality, of the buildings which belong to the King, not including the artillery and other munitions of war, which must be reunited intact

Under the same formalities of an inventory the archives with the papers and documents which concern only the inhabitants of the said

ground that they are heirolems. This bill was passed by the District Commissioners interested to amend the operation of tax laws of the District in general.

It has just been discovered, by some interested women, that it includes a provision that jewels shall no longer be considered heirolems, and, therefore, be exempt from taxation as in the past.

There is hardly a social function nowadays where the bill and its author, Representative Cowherd of Missouri, are not discussed with great anxiety and bitterness by the women possessing jewels.

Mrs. L. Z. Letter is said to own the finest collection of jewels at the capital. Her rubies alone are worth a king's ransom.

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## RECORDS DEED 82 YEARS OLD.

Owner of Maine Property Closed a Legal Gap.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

Portland, Me., March 5.—A real estate deed eighty-two years old, which had never been recorded, has been filed. It relates to the conveyance of a large tract of land in Windham, sold to James Yetton of New Gloucester to Cyrus Wilson of Cumberland, February 25, 1822, for \$100.

The land having passed from father to son and there having been no occasion for looking up the title or ownership, the fact that the instrument had not been recorded was not known by its present owner until a few days ago, when he hastened to comply with that important formality.

All the persons named in the deed, including the grantor, grantee, four witnesses and the Justice of the Peace before whom the oath was taken, having long